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Term: L4 same nm

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Search History

DATE: Tuesday, July 01, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L9	L4 same nm	6	L9
L8	L4 same 50 same nm	0	L8
L7	L4 same 50 same nanometer	0	L7
L6	5990479	40	L6
L5	L4 same size$	4	L5
L4	L1 same fluorescen$ same nanocrystal	19	L4
L3	L2 same (advantag$ or useful$)	17	L3
L2	L1 same fluorescen$ same crystal	65	L2
L1	DNA or nucleic or RNA oligonucleotide or polynucleotide	71310	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Term: L3 same (advantag$ or useful$)

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** CIT **Starting with Number** 1

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DATE: Tuesday, July 01, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L7	L3 same (advantag$ or useful$)	17	L7
L6	L3 same size	1	L6
L5	L3 same micrometer	0	L5
L4	L3 same size same micrometer	0	L4
L3	L2 same color$ same microparticle	84	L3
L2	DNA or nucleic or oligonucleotide or polynucleotide or RNA	71310	L2
L1	DNA or nucle	62824	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AN 1997:189988 CAPLUS
DN 126:182288
TI Detection of amplified nucleic acid sequences using bifunctional haptenization and dyed microparticles
IN Gerdes, John C.
PA Immunological Associates of Denver, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9703207	A1	19970130	WO 1996-US11619	19960712
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5989813	A	19991123	US 1996-664863	19960617
	CA 2226721	AA	19970130	CA 1996-2226721	19960712
	AU 9664906	A1	19970210	AU 1996-64906	19960712
	AU 715857	B2	20000210		
	EP 837946	A1	19980429	EP 1996-924465	19960712
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI	US 1995-2245P	P	19950713		
	WO 1996-US11619	W	19960712		

AB The invention describes an assay for detecting amplified target **nucleic** acid sequences with a visual signal defined by agglutination through the linking of microparticles with 2 distinct haptens, and alternatively, by linking microparticles to a capture zone on a lateral flow membrane or a filtration membrane with 2 distinct haptens. The sensitivity and specificity of the methodol. are based on bifunctional target labeling during the amplification step or subsequent hybridization that generates a bifunctional label. The method is illustrated by lateral flow chromatog. of bifunctionally labeled cytomegalovirus (CMV) amplification product. A forward primer carries a 5' digoxigenin label and a reverse primer carries a biotin 5' label, such that the sequence target for amplification of CMV is nucleotide 2758-3060. PCR amplification with biotin and digoxigenin yields a bifunctionally labeled amplicon, which is added to anti-digoxigenin coated microparticles and applied to a streptavidin-bound nitrocellulose membrane. The amplicon binds to the anti-digoxigenin **microparticle** wicks through the membrane to the streptavidin line and is captured by the interaction of biotin and streptavidin, resulting in a visible line of **colored** microparticles. The invention may be used, e.g., in the screening of amplicon detection for the purpose of more efficiently screening libraries. The invention is also **useful** to detect **nucleic** acid sequences indicative of a genetic defect or contagious disease when used with the appropriate primers, as well as detect the existence of **nucleic** acid amplification.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:26:56 ON 01 JUL 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE' ENTERED AT 13:27:09 ON 01 JUL 2003
L1 3480994 S NUCLEIC OR DNA OR RNA OR OLIGONUCLEOTIDE OR POLYNUCLEOTIDE
L2 10 S L1(P)COLOR? (P)MICROPARTICLE
L3 0 S L2 (P)MICROMETER
L4 1 S L2 (P)(ADVANTAG? OR USEFUL?)